

TAB 22

2.5.1.6 Environmental Insurance Litigation

Grace is a party to three pending environmental insurance coverage actions with insurance companies, all of which have been stayed as a result of the Chapter 11 Cases. Settlement discussions are ongoing in one of the cases. The outcome of the cases, as well as the amount of any Grace recovery, is presently uncertain.

Grace is a party to three pending environmental insurance coverage actions with insurance companies, all of which have been stayed as a result of the Chapter 11 Cases. Two of the three pending environmental insurance coverage actions have been settled between Grace and Continental Casualty Company, the only insurance carrier involved in those actions but await Bankruptcy Court approval. The two settled actions are captioned *Maryland Casualty Co. v. W. R. Grace & Co.*, 88 CIV 4337, filed in 1988, and *Continental Casualty Company v. W. R. Grace & Co. and W. R. Grace & Co. Conn.*, 00 CIV 4524, filed in 2000. The *Maryland Casualty* action involved approximately 200 claims arising from environmental contamination of sites owned or once owned by Grace and off-site, un-owned disposal sites. The *Continental Casualty* action involved approximately 45 claims of the same nature, including Grace's claims for coverage regarding certain claims involving former vermiculate mining operations in Libby, Montana. The confidential settlement agreement between Grace and Continental Casualty Company, which will result in the dismissal of the *Maryland Casualty* and *Continental Casualty* actions, was finalized in December 2004 and a hearing on approval of the settlement agreement is scheduled for February 28, 2005. The third pending environmental insurance coverage action is captioned *Unigard Security Ins. Co. v. W. R. Grace & Co.-Conn. and W. R. Grace & Co.*, 97 CIV 8941, and was filed in 1997. In this suit, Unigard seeks a declaration of no liability regarding potential bodily injury claims against Grace arising from environmental contamination at four sites formerly owned by Grace. The Unigard action is stayed as a result of the bankruptcy. The Unigard policy at issue is a first-layer excess policy that was in effect from June 30, 1974 to June 30, 1975, with limits of \$10,000,000. No personal injury claims have been identified regarding the four sites identified by Unigard. Additionally, in June 2003, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, while interpreting coverage under the Continental Casualty Policy underlying the Unigard policy, held that Section 46 of the New York Insurance Law, which was in effect from 1971 to 1982, prohibits coverage for claims arising from gradual pollution.